

## Not To Tolerate Inhuman Sinking Of Another Ship By German Submarines

### RUSS TROOPS HURRY TO AID WESTERN LINE

Arrival of Russian Force Brings Joy to Entente Allies Who Believe Change in Situation Will Develop Shortly

### SOLDIERS CHOSEN FROM BRAVEST

Coincidental With This Announcement Comes Word Germans Withdrawing Forces From Other Fronts to Aid Verdun Fighting

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] The arrival in France of a large number of Russian troops to reinforce the western battle line has brought great joy to the entente allied countries, where it is hoped that with their righting shoulder to shoulder at different points with the British, French and Belgians, a material change in the situation may shortly develop.

How many Russians have been sent across seas by Emperor Nicholas is not known, but what is declared as a "great flotilla of transports" arrived in the harbor of Marseilles, and almost immediately afterward landed the forces amid the cheering of the population and the French troops gathered at the quay to greet them and with the roars of salutes.

General Joffre, the French commander in chief, welcoming the Russians in an order-of-the-day, said they were "soldiers chosen from the bravest in the Russian army and commanded by officers of the highest renown."

Coincidental with the arrival of the Russian comes the statement from Paris that the Germans, owing to the strong resistance of the French at Verdun, are withdrawing large forces from their fronts in Russia, Serbia and Macedonia, and throwing them into this hotly contested theater.

Here, the French, according to the latest official communication have delivered an attack near Le Mort Homme, northwest of Verdun, and succeeded in driving the Germans out of portions of a trench previously captured by them. The Germans admit the entry by the French of German trenches in the Callette woods west of Vaux, after a heavy French attack, but say that otherwise the attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

Around Ypres the Germans according to Berlin attacked and occupied 600 meters of British positions. The British official report concedes a German gain here, but says that except for two craters and one trench near El. 101 and on the Ypres-Langemark road the Germans were expelled from all the positions they captured.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians are giving the Turks no rest. They now have dislodged them from mountain passes south of Bitlis and pushed forward their forces toward Eghert, which lies 90 miles east of Diarbikr, their objective in the operation which seeks to cut off communication between the northern and southern Turkish armies.

(Continued on Page Two)

## WILL NOT RELEASE VON GEL NOR GIVE UP HIS PAPERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, April 20.—Notwithstanding the German ambassador's demands for the release of Von Gel, and the return of papers seized at the time of his arrest in the former office here of Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German military attaché, United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall reiterated tonight his determination to retain not only Von Gel, but the documents.

Although Mr. Marshall refused to reveal the basis for his firm stand, it was learned from other federal officers that he was fully prepared to furnish the state department with evidence to prove that the lease for the Von Papen offices, the point upon which the entire controversy hinges, was drawn in the name of Von Gel.

Von Gel, the United States attorney contends, was not a member of Ambassador Bernstorff's official family until December, 1915, and he doubts if he can be classified as a member even after that period. The lease for the office, federal authorities state, was made out by Von Gel during the time that he had no official connection with the German embassy.

Mr. Marshall said he had turned the inquiry on this point over to Captain William B. O'Leary of the department of justice who conducted the investigation

## CHIEF OBJECT OF CONCERN NOW IS POSSIBILITY OF ATTACK ON VESSEL CARRYING AMERICANS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, April 20.—While the United States waits for Germany to reply to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of conducting submarine warfare, one of the chief sources of concern here is the possibility of an attack on a peaceful ship, carrying Americans, before the Berlin government has determined upon its course. In such event, it is admitted that an immediate rupture could be prevented only by proof that Germany has been unable to effect communication with her submarine commanders.

In explaining the demand of the United States today officers said that while abandonment of the present illegal methods at once was essential to continuance of diplomatic relations, the United States might agree to German submarines operating under the strict restrictions of cruiser warfare. It was emphatically reiterated, however, that a discussion of that phase will not be entered into until the present campaign is brought to a stop. The United States stands firm in its determination not to tolerate the unlawful and inhuman sinking of another ship.

Cruiser warfare such as was being regarded as legal by the American government would make imperative the exercise of the right of vessel search and seeing that the passengers and crews are accorded a degree of safety considered adequate. The mere placing of passengers and crews in small boats far from land and in dangerous seas would not meet the requirements.

The Mediterranean plan of warfare as announced in the German memorandum on January 1, has not worked satisfactorily. It is held that in many instances submarine commanders operating in the Mediterranean have disregarded the understanding in letter and in spirit. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, is understood to have suggested to his government that it issue a new declaration applying to all submarine operations, similar to that covering the campaign in the Mediterranean.

The ambassador called at the state department today and had a twenty-five minute talk with Secretary Lansing. Mr. Lansing listened with much interest to the suggestions made by Count von Bernstorff which he understood the ambassador was ready to

## BRYAN ON HAND TO AID IN PREVENTING WAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, April 20.—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, who resigned because he thought the president's policy in the Lusitania case was leading to war, came to Washington today. Representatives Bailey of Pennsylvania and Callaway of Texas, met him at the station and had luncheon with him. He did not disclose his plans, but said he had come to render any aid possible to prevent trouble between the United States and Germany.

"I was on my way to New York to deliver an address," he said, "when the news reached me that a crisis in the submarine controversy with Germany had arisen. I cancelled all engagements and hurried to Washington, not with any definite plan, but in the hope that I could be of some assistance in preserving peace."

"Since my arrival today, I have had several conferences with prominent democrats. I expect to have more conferences within the next two days. Beyond that time my plans are indefinite."

"I am hoping for two things in this present grave situation. First, that Germany will accede to the position of the United States; second, that if she does not, diplomatic relations will continue with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the trouble."

"We must remember that there is nothing final between friends. A rupture between this country and Germany would be unfortunate indeed. If the dispute should end in war, it would be unspeakable."

"We are going to work to preserve peace if possible. Our plans are tentative and I can not discuss them at this time."

Tonight Mr. Bryan attended a testimonial dinner given to the widow of Joseph Pels of Philadelphia, founder of a fund for the promotion of the single tax doctrine. He was so hoarse that he spoke with difficulty and explained that he had caught cold as a result of having his hair cut while in the west.

Germany Says Will Permit Exportation Of Dyestuffs

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, April 20.—The German government has agreed to permit exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs, lack of which has seriously affected American textile manufacturers. Notification to this effect was contained in a note delivered today by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to Secretary Lansing.

The communication explains that while Germany refused at first to permit exportation of dyestuffs unless they be exchanged for American goods, now excluded from Germany by the British

## WOMAN KILLED WHEN TRAIN STRIKES AUTO

Motor Car Stalls on Kendall Crossing, Five Miles East of Phoenix and Mrs. Grey Butler of Tempe Killed in Crash

### HUSBANDS OF TWO WOMEN SAW IT ALL

Little Madge Butler, Aged Three, Has Fractured Skull; Mrs. Harry Jones Broken Hip; All Are Rushed to Phoenix

THE DEAD  
MRS. GREY BUTLER, 612 Maple avenue, Tempe.  
THE INJURED  
MADGE BUTLER, aged 3, child of Mrs. Butler. Skull fractured.  
MRS. HARRY JONES, hip broken.

Hurled one hundred feet along the Arizona Eastern track at Kendall siding, when the car in which she had been riding was struck by the Maricopa train at 7:40 last night, Mrs. Grey Butler of 612 Maple Ave., Tempe sustained injuries from which she died before she could be brought to a hospital here.

Mrs. Harry Jones, driver of the car sustained broken hip and three-year old Madge, daughter of Mrs. Butler a fractured skull. Grey Butler and Harry Jones, in a second car, a hundred yards back of the stalled machine, witnessed the tragedy in all its frightful details.

Two happy families, returning from a supper party at the Jones residence, south of Kendall siding, were plunged into unutterable grief last evening, when the car, in which the women and the little girl were riding, was demolished by the train-moving swiftly, in spite of every effort on the part of Engineer Arthur Diehl to bring it to a stop.

Diehl saw the car on the crossing, when it was 250 feet away. He saw Mrs. Butler jump from the machine and snatch her baby from the seat. He realized the car was stalled and instantly applied the air. He reversed the engine. So quickly was the speed of the train checked, the passengers were hurled from their seats. Governor Hunt was among those on the train, and he was thrown into the aisle.

The train struck the car and pitched it, a mass of almost unrecognizable wreckage, into a pond of water on the north side of the track. The body of Mrs. Butler was carried a hundred feet by the engine, and the last coach had just passed the crossing, when the train was brought to a complete stop.

Members of the train crew and the two men brought the injured to the train, which was backed at high speed to Phoenix, where the ambulance of Moore and McLehlan had been summoned by telephone. Mrs. Butler died before being taken from the train. Mrs. Jones and the little girl were rushed to the Sisters' Hospital, where operations were performed that will probably insure their recovery.

Unconscious of Danger Nearly out of his mind, Butler was unable to talk about the accident, but the story was related to The Republican by Jones at the hospital last night.

"We had all been at my house for supper. The five of us were then returning to Tempe. The women were in the car ahead. We drove along slowly back of them. I saw the glare

(Continued on Page Three)

## Half Million Armenians Have Been Massacred

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, April 20.—The Rev. Charles T. Riggs, editor of "The Orient" American Board of Foreign Missions, who recently returned to America, after living seven years in Turkey, declared in a statement issued today that the Armenian massacres were checked through the efforts of German and Austrian diplomatic representatives.

He expressed the opinion that not more than 500,000 Armenians were killed, instead of 1,000,000 as has been reported.

Revolutionary ideas brought in from Russia, he asserted, had much to do with the trouble. The Turks, he explained, had turned on a whole people instead of concentrating their efforts upon the punishment of individuals actually engaged in fomenting revolution. Religious hate and business jealousies, he said, led the Turks on to great lengths, after they had started out to destroy revolutionaries.

Millions of Turks, Mr. Riggs declared, are in dire need and conditions are getting worse steadily. Prices, especially those of foods, have risen from 500 to 1,000 per cent. The most serious condition has arisen, however, from the lack of medicines. Quinine can not be bought at all.

## DIPLMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND PURSUIT OF VILLA ARE HALTED AS PROBE GOES ON

### SCOTT TO BORDER AND PURSUIT IS HALTED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 20.—General Pershing on general conditions in that part of the country through which his troops had moved. This and other reports have been sent to Washington as soon as received and army officers here declared that Secretary Baker is well informed on the developments about Parral and other places where the troops have gone, and on the relations that exist between them and the Mexicans both civilian and military. General Pershing did not make public the facts contained in General Pershing's report received today other than to say that it pictured a state of frightful destitution and reflected the apathy of the poor toward the American forces.

The attitude of the government forces was described as lacking in friendliness and cooperation.

## WHAT AMERICAN TROOPS FIND TO DO IN MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 17. (Via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—The entire strategy of the Villa chase up to his blockade by Carranza forces at Parral, is as follows:

First was the organization of a secret force at Huichila, N. M., while the main expeditionary body went in via Columbus, Ariz. General J. J. Pershing and his staff joined this Huichila column at the border by fast automobiles and then led it by untried routes at high speed to Casas Grandes.

There the presence of Villa at San Miguel, about 60 miles southeast was ascertained. General Pershing rushed out three columns to catch him. Poor guides and a railroad accident resulted in the failure of these three iron fingers to close about Villa there. They missed him by barely twenty-four hours.

Next pursuing columns were sent secretly through mountains to catch him at Namiquipa, about 225 miles below the American border. Villa was warned and escaped through the mountains toward the east.

The fourth phase then developed, when Colonel George A. Dodd, at General Pershing's orders, took the "string of the bow," a straight line southward, west of the mountains, while Villa was taking the "arc of the bow" a longer route east of the mountains. This surprise of the American staff proved correct, enabling Dodd to strike Villa at the latter's headquarters at Guerrero March 28. Throughout every one of these movements the Americans received no guidance from Carranza military men and lack of guides each time delayed the pursuers just long enough to

(Continued on Page Two)

## BELIEVE MEXICAN SITUATION IS NOW OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] EL PASO, Tex., April 20.—On Monday, the Chihuahua City newspapers printed dispatches, supposed to have come from Juarez, stating that President Wilson was about to deliver an ultimatum to Germany and that war would be declared within a week. This information was brought here today by Americans returning from Chihuahua who brought copies of the papers in which the dispatches appeared.

The arrivals said that the news of the crisis between Germany and the United States was common talk in Chihuahua on Sunday, forty-eight hours before the facts were made public in this country. On Monday an American who visited General Gutierrez was greeted with this remark: "Well, I suppose the Mexican situation has become of minor importance now that the United States is going to war with Germany."

The Americans who returned here said that the Mexicans were being kept fully acquainted with every step in the negotiations between Berlin and Washington through an official agency in Mexico City and that they knew more about the crisis between the United States and Germany than they did about the pursuit of Villa.

Major J. M. Carpio, of General Obregon's staff, who is spending his honeymoon here, issued a statement tonight denying the reported stories that General Obregon is hostile to the

President Wilson Will Treat With Carranza No Longer Until Receives Advice of Military Problems U. S. Troops Encountered

### WANT INFORMATION FROM GEN. FUNSTON

Reports Received Recently Tell of Increased, Rather Than Lessened Difficulties Surrounding Expeditionary Force

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, April 20.—Diplomatic negotiations with General Carranza as well as the pursuit of Villa by the American soldiers apparently are at a standstill while President Wilson awaits full advice as to the military problems the troops have encountered in Mexico.

With the arrival of Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, in San Antonio tomorrow night to consult with General Funston, the information sought by Secretary Baker will begin to come forward by wire. Since the question of distance and necessary brevity of wire reports, however, prompted the secretary in detaching his chief adviser, it is improbable that any important step will be taken by the cabinet tomorrow or until General Scott returns.

Mr. Baker explained today that he himself had suggested the plan of sending General Scott. In weighing the situation on the border, he said, the inadequacy of the telegraphic reports received and the lack of knowledge of local conditions surrounding the forces on the border and in Mexico, was so apparent that it seemed desirable that an effort be made to ascertain by personal consultation the full views of General Funston and all of the information he has.

Additional reports from General Pershing, outlined in border advice today, probably will be ready for consideration by the cabinet tomorrow. As the last meeting of the president's official advisers was devoted almost wholly to the German situation it seems probable that the Mexican problem will be fully reviewed by the cabinet then for the first time since General Carranza urged the withdrawal of the troops from the state department also will be available. As far as known, these tell of increased, rather than lessened difficulties surrounding the expedition. An instance of this is the report that an unknown number of Carranza troops have been moved to the Parral region, where General Pershing's most advanced base now is located. The observer who reported this, added that while the movement he believed was not authorized by the de facto government heads, it was intended as a hint that the Americans must not move farther southward. Apparently only a comparatively small force was involved and officials here regarded it as significant rather than serious. It was accepted, however, as the president said, that the cutting Carranza garrisons are not an

(Continued on Page Eight)

## REQUEST TROOPS NOT TO ADVANCE FARTHER

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., April 20.—The government organ here today publishes an interview with Colonel J. L. Herrera, father of General Luis Herrera, Mayor of Parral, in which the latter said that he had instructions from General Luis Gutierrez, Chihuahua state commander, to request the American troops not to advance farther south than Santa Cruz de Villagras situated fifteen miles north of Parral, where they now are.

## Pay Is Small, So Carranza Garrison Is In Revolt

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 20.—Reports reaching here today from Nacozari state that the garrison of 150 de facto Mexican troops had become insubordinate because of the low price of constitutional money. The men are reported to be paid two pesos a day in de facto currency, this being received at two and a half cents gold on the peso by merchants under governmental orders. Thus their wages are equivalent to five cents American money.

Major Mesa is said to have called the men temporarily and marched them out of the town to prevent any outbreak.

A trouble on the Nacozari railroad, five miles south of Douglas, burned today from unknown causes. An alarmist rumor, which said that Villa

sympathizers had set it on fire, is not believed. The bridge being out prevented the passenger train from the south coming to Agua Prieta. Automobiles sent from here brought many of the passengers in. The bridge will be completely repaired by morning and regular service resumed tomorrow.

Local Mexicans who visited General Calles at Fronteras today report that he is confined to his bed by sickness, but expects to return to Agua Prieta Saturday or Sunday and resume his duties.

Consul Ives G. Levelevier stated today that the de facto troops in Sonora will be held stationary in their present camps until the outcome of General Scott's visit to the border has been learned. He says that General Calles feels confident the American troops will be withdrawn.